East Charleston Water Assn.



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

City of Charleston / Eas

Public Water Supply Name

	0680002	s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
	List PWS ID #	s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR
The loonfied must	dence report (CCP) to its systemore such a	each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer ear. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Pleas	se Answer the Following Questions Regard	ing the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability	of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local p On water bills Other	paper
	Date customers were informed: 6	19/11
	CCR was distributed by mail or other	er direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/_	*
	CCR was published in local newspaper.	Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: The S_{ℓ} Date Published: $(6/9/1)$	un - Sên finel
	Date Published: 6 / 9 / 11	
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach	list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /	
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible i	internet site at the address: www
CERT	<u>IFICATION</u>	
consiste	by certify that a consumer confidence report m and manner identified above. I further ent with the water quality monitoring dat ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Sup	t (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ta provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ply.
Name/	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	6-16-11 Date
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau	of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson ● Post Office Box 1700 ● Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700 601/576-7634 ● Fax 601/576-7931 ● www.HealthyMS.com

2011 / 11/20 ///10:30

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Charleston/East Charleston WA PWS#: 0680002 & 0680004 May 2011

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Meridian Upper Wilcox and the Middle Wilcox Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the City of Charleston have received a moderate to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Johnnie Taylor at 662.647.8612. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at City Hall.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2010, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

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PWS ID#	0680002	•	T	EST RESULT	ΓS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2010	.04	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2010	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb		0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	ı By-Pı	oducts							
Chlorine	N :	2010 .8	.0	6 – 1.15	ppm	0	MRDI	1	Water additive used to control microbes

PWS ID#	008000	4		TEST RESU	LIS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRD	Measur -ment	е	ICLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants							
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm		1.3	AL=1	.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb		0	AL=	15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio 82. TTHM [Total	, 		1.29 N	lo Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
trihalomethanes]							ļ		
Chlorine	IN I	2010 l	.81 .9	50 1.1	ppm	0	I MRD)L = 4	Water additive used to control

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2010

As you can see by the table, our system had no contaminant violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Charleston works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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PWS ID#	0680002	,	\mathbf{T}	EST RESULT	ΓS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contami	inants						
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13. Chromium	N	2010	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb		0 4	L=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	ı By-Pı	roducts							
Chlorine	N	2010 .8	.6	– 1.15	ppm	0	MRDL =		ater additive used to control crobes

PWS ID#	U68000 ²	ŀ	Ί	EST RESUI	TS				
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	or Unit Measure -ment	MCL	.G N	/ICL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants							
14. Copper	N	2008*	.3	0	ppm		1.3 A	L=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2008*	3	0	ppb		0 A	\L=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectio	n By-Pr	oducts							
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N 2	2009*	.29 N	o Range pp	b	0	8		y-product of drinking water nlorination.
Chlorine	N 2	2010 .	81 .5	0 – 1.1 pp	m	0	MRDL =		/ater additive used to control

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Affidavit (Proof) of Publication

The Sun-Sentinel

State of Mississippi, County of Tallahatchie, City of Charleston

Before me, Clay McFerrin, a Notary Public of said state, county and city, personally appeared Krista McFerrin, clerk of The Sun-Sentinel, who upon oath stated that the notice attached hereto was published in said newspaper on the dates listed below:

In the following issues:

- Vol. <u>88</u>	No. <u>23</u>	Dated	June 9, 2011
Vol	No	Dated	*
Vol	No	Dated	
Vol	No	Dated	
Vol	No	Dated	

Krista McFerrin, Clerk

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the log day of ______ 20/1.

Clay McFerrin, Notary Public



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report City of Charleston/East Charleston WA PWS#: 0680002 & 0680004 May 2011

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		TES	MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY.	SULTS PWS				
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13. Chromium	N	2010	1.1	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pur mills, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	1	2008*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=13	Obtain of hundrid planting a true accordinate dipute for ignora wood preservative
17. Lead	N	2008*	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Commence from the state of the
Disinfection	By-Pr	oducts	learner I					
Chlorine	T ^N	2010	.88.	6-1.15	ppm	0	149014	War sile e usin a mein ka
	elemen	TE	ST RE	SULTS PWS	200		CONTRACTOR COMM	
Contaminant	Viola- tion Y/N	Date Col- lected	Detect-		Unit Mea- sure- ment	MCLC	i MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	iinants	i					
14. Copper	T N	2008*	3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=13	the gome or the surface of
17. Lead	T	2008*		0	ppb	l °	AL=15	
Disinfection	n By-P	roduct	ls					
82, TTHM [Tot tribalomethanes	WW.915W3521	2009	655 FEBRUARY 1855	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-prelate/driving war distribut
Chlorine	N	2010	.81	.50 — 1.1	ppm	0	1,5004	Waratineusinania mates

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